

L OADING for **MOLONG.**
BIRRELLA, 47, King-street. Apply to **JOHN**
O N S A L E by the undersigned—
100 tins Colza oil
140 cases American chairs
100 nests ditto tubs
50 dozen ditto buckets
100 ditto brooms
200 bales clothes lines.
Also a Jazze and various assortment of ..

F O R S A L E ~
 Patras currants
 Muscatel raisins, in tinned cases
 Salad oil, pints
 Dried ling and cod fish

Preserved salmon
Belmont sperm candles
Glenf-M patent starch
Gunny bags
Whisky, in 1 and 2 dozen cases
Case brandy, various brands.

CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

FOOD FOR INFANTS.—Farinaceous Food, in large
and small packets. B. M.

COCOA FIBRE MATTING.—Just opened an invoice of the above, in various widths and best quality, suitable for church aisles, halls, public offices, shops, &c., &c., the only lot in the market. To be had at JOHN HILL, Jun, and SON'S, 48, King-street.

JUST RECEIVED, ex Lady Hodgkinson and Omar

300 boxes tin plates
40 sheets lead, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 4-lb.
LAMB, PARBURY, and CO.
A SINGLE CYLINDER PRINTING MACHINE
(Napier's) is for SALE at the **HERALD** Office. It is
in good order, and fit for work forthwith, either by steam
or flywheel.

LONDON BOTTLED STOUT, quarts, in splendid condition, 6s. 6d. per dozen. WATSON and CO. MERCHANTS.

COALS, A. A. Co.'s best screened: Charcoal and cut Firewood. T. H. GREEN, Pacific Wharf, Druiat-st.

HARDWOOD! Hardwood!! Hardwood!!!—The undersigned begs to inform his friends and customers that he has reduced his prices, and is determined to supply promptly all orders submitted to him, by

Large stock on hand; and also guarantees that the supply shall not be diminished and mixed with Hobart Town timber, a practice at present much in use. JOHN BROWN, Market Wharf Timber Yard.

51,000 INCH PITCH PINE T. and G. flooring boards, the only lot in Sydney. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

8,000 DOORS and SASHES various sizes.

2000 ft. 4, 1, 1 1/2 inch. BROOMFIELD and
WHITAKER.
TIMBER YARD, ALBION WHARF, MARKET STREET.
50,000 feet Baltic joists
20,000 feet rough Baltic boards
30,000 feet white pine T. and G. flooring boards
1,000 posts and rails, 6 feet pallars, and pickets

20,000 feet rough and planed one side, 1, 4, 6 and 8 inches
30,000 feet Baltic deals, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 3 inches
20,000 feet battens, 50,000 colonial and H. T. shingles
30,000 Bangor slates, best quality
Colonial timber of every description.
BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

Coals.-A. A. and Morpeth Coals. Lime is any quantity. **BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.**

10,000 SUPERIOR 1 inch Shelving Boards,
planed both sides. Paints, Roman
cement, American oars for SALE. BROOMFIELD and
WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

TIMBER YARD. CIRCULAR QUAY.
50,000 feet T. and G. flooring boards
20,000 ditto clear pine, 4, 3, and 1 in.
50,000 ditto Baltic and Oregon Deals

40,000 ditto cedar and hauri pine, all thicknesses
100,000 ditto colonial joists, scantling, shingles, and palling
100,000 ditto colonial and American laths, and pickets
50,000 Hobart Town shingles, palling, and battens
1,000 doors and sashes, French and sash doors
30,000 1 inch $1\frac{1}{2}$ pitch pine, T. and G.
40,000 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, and 2 inch clear pine, planed one side
20,000 yellow pine weatherboards, planed.

PITCH PINE Flooring Boards, now landing, price greatly reduced. **W. H. ROLFE'S** Timber Yard, Circular Quay.

3000 DOORS, Glazed Windows, and Glass Doors
GOODLET and CO., 22, Erskine-street,
and 6, Parramatta-street.

VICTORIA SAW MILLS, 22, Erskine-street, and 4

V. Parramatta-street, corner of Pyrmont Road.
30,000 feet 1 and 1½ inch American and Baltic flooring
50,000 feet deal and hard joists and studs
20,000 feet deal 4-inch, dressed and plain
20,000 feet deal and hard weatherboards
40,000 feet Baltic red and white deal
Plate glass, various sizes, chimney cans, &c.
Galvanized ridgelines, gutterings, down pipes
Ladders, from 10 feet to 30 feet, also other

Mason's mallets, and 4 feet American laths
500 cases plaster of Paris, very cheap
30,000 feet carpenters' clear shelving boards, 14-inch
Doors, glazed windows, French windows and casements
very cheap.
GOODLET and CO., Victoria Saw Mills, foot of Erskine-
street, and 6, Parnamatta-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, just landed, *Fancy* Doakins, of superior quality, and new patterns, **STERN, BAAK, and FRANC, No. 4, Wynyard-street.**

EX LADY HODGKINSON.
 Carron cast boxes, 2½ inch
 Sheet lead, 4, 5, and 6 lbs.
 Portland and Roman cement.

Portland cement
 Morewood's galvanized tiles, 28 g.
 Corrugated galvanized iron, 22, 24, 26 g.
 Galvanized iron fencing wire, 1 to 5
 Window glass, 14 x 10 to 30 x 28
 Sardines, 4-boxes, Dinant Haele's brand
 Whiting, in small barrels
 Enamelled hides, for coachmakers
 Robinson's patent groats, small size

Carr: way seeds, liquorice
Horsehair, black and grey
Canadian felt hats, black and coloured
Vinegar, in quarter-casks: bath bricks
Socket lamps, nail thimbles, link chain
Invoice earthenware, breakfast services, ewers,
basins, &c.
L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

COFFEE.—Plantation and Native Ceylon. A splendid sample just received. JAMES DEAN, Macquarie-place.

COALS.—A. A. Co.'s best screened. Firewood in short billets. E. J. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf.

COALS.—Best Newcastle A. A. Company's Coals, at J. SHOEBERT'S, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

SALT. MALT. MALT.—31 Pruncheon of the best

M Pale Ale Malt FOR SALE. Apply to J. V. BARNARD and CO., 8, Barrack-street.

L IVERPOOL SALT, Coarse and Fine, and Rock Salt, ON SALE, at SCOTT and JOLLY'S, Circular Quay Stores.

W HIBBREAD'S STOUT, just landed, ON SALE, at SCOTT and JOLLY'S, Circular Quay Stores.

ON SALE—Wax Vestas, in small cases of 5 gross each, 300, 500, 800, 1000 boxes. **HAEGE and PRELL,** Circular Quay.

ON SALE—One case of very superior Gold Lever Hunting Watches. **HAEGE and PRELL,** Circular Quay.

CEYLON PLANTATION COFFEE—A sample, in tins, barrels and bags. **ON SALE** by

the undersigned: KIRCHNER and CO.

C **O** **A** **L** **S** **COALS, FIREWOOD, COKE, and CHARCOAL,**
always on hand, and delivered to any part of the city
and suburbs on the shortest notice. Orders by post pecu-
nially attended to. **DUGUID and MANSON, Steam**
Saw Mills, Australian Agricultural Co.'s Wharf, Miller's
Point.

C O K E S A L E

F Black West of England broadcloths
Black boaters
Miltons
Black does and cassimeres
Single, double, and treble milled trouserings
Mounds and shawls.

SMITH, CROFT, and CO.

EASTERN PREMIUM STOVES.—The true American

GREGORY, CUBITT and CO. wholesale manufacturers and importers of straw bonnets and hats. Rogers, and 15. Aldermanbury. London. have just

Women's and maids' rice straw bonnets
Ditto ditto Leton ditto
Ditto ditto Tuscan ditto
Ditto ditto autumn coloured straw and fancy bon-
nets, in great variety
Ditto ditto mourning fancy straws
Ditto ditto black sewn chips
Ditto ditto coils barthen hats

Straw, tuscan, and rice straw plaits
Flowers and feathers.
On SALE, at the stores, 3, Wynyard-street, Sydney.

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No. 8.

It will be seen from this account of the Harotongan Institution that, although most carefully trained as to religious knowledge, the secular education of the natives is very limited, probably of a merely rudimentary character. The subjects of arithmetic, carpentry, and other matters of handicraft skill, also important, are doubtless quite sufficient to qualify them for the work to which they have to do. They are made competent to impart such knowledge as will render their teachings of Christian doctrine more effective. In reading, the art of writing, and some rudimentary notions of one or two higher branches of education. The natives are also to give some primary instruction in the matter of agriculture, civilization, and to tempt more through such agencies would not weaken the practical usefulness of the agents in their respective spheres.

After this question is considered, therefore, the more plain will it appear that this system of training is as admirable and perfect a system, considering the view, as could have been devised. But, consequently, the process of superior education, as we here see, is not carried on, and the system of training cannot be carried on, it is impossible not to feel regret, that such knowledge also is not more largely diffused among the natives, either by an enlargement of the existing institutions, or by the establishment of new ones. Of the thirty students per week which the Harotongan Institution receives, twenty go for teaching. The twenty students are not, of course, in education, but are paid one pound per week. No students would suffice for forty. An additional pound per week, therefore, would just double the usefulness of the institution.

There are training establishments of a corresponding character attached to the Wesleyan Missions at Tonga

The convention of the King of Tonga with France assures to the professors of the Catholic religion equal rights with the Protestants, and nothing more. If the power of granting divorces has been left in the hands of the Protestants, it would seem to be the best case, from the terms of the Tongan constitution, the same power must, of course, unless taken from the missionaries, be conceded to the French Priests, and that it would be monstrous to suppose that the power could be given to the French missionaries as to other cases than those of parties who were members of their own communion, and who had been joined by themselves. In cases where the parties are Protestants, the French Priests have no jurisdiction over the land, which is for the judicial authority of the land, which is for the judicial authority of the land, both, to arbitrate. And here we have one of the strongest proofs of the injustice and danger of those theocratic institutions and tendencies I have already mentioned.

In the exercise of this function by priests or ministers, if it be permitted, they are but acting as civil magistrates of the country wherein they reside, and as such, they are subject to the laws of the country. To arbitrate, must be regulated and controlled by the law, and by local authority. But if anything has been done or permitted which would give a color to any of our claims so utterly in violation of the laws of the country, as to say that it has been set up by the French priests, the only remedy for the Tongese rulers to adopt is to step down from the right direction, to cut away this exercise of power, and to assume it, rather than to allow that assumption to be the basis of further encroachments. There is no saying where encroachments of this kind, if once permitted, will stop. The outward marks of piety are more strongly visible in the Tongese than in any other people.

The weather still seems kindly. With black rain clouds, the sun comes out now and then, and the wind is cheerful. The sun pours down his rays in the middle-day, if not with summer fierceness, with more, at all events, than autumnal warmth, and old king trout gently ascend the river, following greater glory as the season advances. Invisorators are busy about the surface in the early morning, and the early riser who goes forth in quest of health, feels what it is to live. He has no need to say anything finer, healthier, or more salubrious, than "it's fine." The morning days and cloudless star-lights of our midland autumnal season.

GOLD NEAR GALBRAITH.—Whilst the search after the gold mine impressions may turn up, is perseveringly continued by two of our best men in the vicinity of Galbraith, gold is by no means forgotten. Six miners from Ballarat have been at work near Collier's Inn for some weeks past, sinking a shaft to a depth of 80 feet, or thereabouts, on the side left in, or every man working at the bottom must have been killed. Greater or less quantities of gold were obtained from adjoining country to Strachan, a considerable quantity was obtained near the surface and amongst the roots of the grass. A day or two ago we saw a sample in his possession, consisting of coarse, nuggety gold, and including one of those large impressions among those well acquainted with the country, thereabout, 13 feet deep, that it is highly auriferous, presenting as it does many points of similarity in its physical features to Wattle Creek and Tamlarora.

FAT WAITS AND HONEYBEE SHEPHERD.—Fat Waits' sheep pen and honeybee shepherds in Bathurst for many years past were exposed at Mr. Flanagan's shop, next door to the Club House Hotel, on Saturday last. Five averaged 90 lbs. each, and the others were in the following phraseology, was by no means well kept.

It was desired by the hon. the Finance Minister that the proceeds of the sale should be appropriated to the purchase of iron rails for the Bathurst railway, and on a previous occasion Mr. Holroyd incidentally informed the House that in consequence of engineering difficulties it had been found that a railway Bathurstwards was impracticable. The necessity of speedy and cheap communication is just now beginning to be felt with increased severity. Our worst promises to come, nay, already is, that the Government will be selling for less than it cost the producer, for want of a market, and that things cannot continue; and as no outlet is likely to present itself, at least within a reasonable period, for our most important producing interests must suffer by the loss of the market. The Government, however, has established that copper mining, and has made to pay, but that the great disadvantage to its successful prosecution is the cost of carrying the ore to Sydney. This enormous tax upon the resources of the interior, which is the only means of disposing whilst the expense of conveying copper from the Gargara mine to the metropolis is 25 per ton, the freight from Sydney to England is only 10s. That is to say, the cost of transport is as much for about 110 miles of land carriage as for about 20 miles of sea carriage. The fact appears astounding. Are there no means to remove this paralyzing incubus which prostrates our energies, and hermetically seals up some of our most valuable resources? Is there no way of opening up this region of gold and copper, of silver and iron, of vast flocks and countless herds, rest satisfied to be treated as if the land they inhabit—a land literally teeming with milk and honey—were the *Utiuna Thule* of the North? Can we not, as the natives say, if not, let them make their voices heard in the Legislature in loud demand for that fair share in the expenditure of the revenue to which they contribute their labour?

WESTERN DIGGINGS.

instant, reports a lecture on Separation, recently delivered in Brisbane by the Rev. Dr. Lang. In the presence of her Majesty, the Doctor, alluding to the petition presented to her Majesty, and emanating from the members of the two Houses of Legislature in Sydney, on the subject of the boundary question, states that he had examined them very carefully, and found that they were really nothing in them that would give the theistic creationists an undue advantage of that district." A vast amount of uneasiness might, nevertheless, have been spared to the frightened Brisbaneites if the Doctor, or some other person, had made and propounded the extraordinary discovery at the Sydney Convention, in the absence of any teacher whose enlightened opinions in the case they were disposed to place faith in, and who might have been expected to have refuted, mistaken, and opponents of Mr. Holt were permitted to speak, to the effect, as they are now doing, and the Brisbaneites by the nose. The speaker, to believe that his vote aimed at the annihilation of our metropolitan town, and the establishment of the same further to the northward. The speaker's honour was that of a variable property in Port Curtis, and wished to make a profitable speculation. He was denounced as a traitor to Brisbane. His truth and honour were impugned. The heads of our islands were drowned in the howl of every exclamation. He was effigy. The speaker, who indulged his ancient mania for the flame of popular excitement, took advantage of the frenzy to induce certain electors to sign a resolution, obliging Mr. Holt to resign his seat. He then wrote a letter in which he was published already due to the popular delusion; and now, behold, he has come! The public alarm has subsided. The excitement is extinguished. Dr. Lang, the hostile and malicious *Magnus Apollo* of those who assailed Mr. Holt, goes.

night stamp to come out and settle amongst us in any number. There is the greatest necessity for something being done immediately in this matter. The British Colonies are depending upon this colony in the cultivation of cotton, and the quality by means of British labour, in all suitable localities along the banks of our northern rivers. The quality of our production in this respect has now been received and acknowledged by the European and American world—in London, Liverpool, Manchester in Glasgow and Paris—and we only want tens of thousands of the half-starved population of numerous parts of the mother country to be brought out and settled in these localities. To make this one of the first colonies in the British empire, to make this a disturbed state of slave land—I mean the Southern States of North America, render any efforts of this kind an unprofitable and the more necessary. Whether, indeed, we have any objection to America is destined to have any influence on the institutions of slavery in America, is still a matter of question with intelligent persons. For my own part I have no doubt that the subject, I have long been of opinion, from the adaptation of the soil of this country to the cultivation of cotton of the finest quality, that Divine Providence has destined for our Australian land the high honour and distinction of being the very colony of America, and letting the oppressed go free. It was in the prospect of this happy consideration that induced me to endeavour to draw public attention both at home and abroad to the cultivation of cotton in this region twelve years ago, and every day since that time has only confirmed my own impressions on the subject, and has only increased my anticipations.—*Lecture at Moreton Bay on 7th April.*

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TEMPORARY: the Railway Etc. B

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[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

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from the Bathurst Free Press of Satur

GOLD NEAR GALLIBATH.—Whilst the search after tin, silver, or any other ore which may turn up, is proceeding, the two of our enterprising townsmen in the vicinity of Gallibath, no means have forgotten. Six miners from Ballarat have been at work near Collier's Inn for some weeks past, sinking a shaft which has carried to a depth of 94 feet, when, on Wednesday last, 13 feet of the shaft side fell in, or every man working.

It is not, in all cases, that the quantity of gold is so small, but that the quality is so poor. Greater or less quantities of gold come in weekly from the adjoining country to the north, and a considerable portion of which is found near the surface and among the trees.

A day or two ago, we saw a sample in his possession, consisting of coarse, nuggety gold, and including one of the largest pieces of gold we have seen.

The impression amongst those who do not appear to be acquainted with the gold of this locality, is that it is highly auriferous, presenting, in its development, a great deal of similarity in its physical features to Wattle Flat and Tamlaroola.

It is not, however, so rich, and the best sheep pen in Bathurst, for many years past were exported to Flanagan's shop, next door to the Club House Hotel, on Saturday last. Five averaged 90 lbs. each, and the average in the marketing phraseology, was by no means well.

Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald

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MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLES

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